



Gymnastics: 'Moscow News'-85

The winners in the all-round event and individual events will get the prizes of the editorial office, 12 of them. In a tradition established in recent years the prizes are made by artists and masters from the world-renowned Gzhel association. For nearly 650 years born of clay in the hands of the craftsmen from the town of Gzhel outside Moscow, were cups and kettles, samovars and sugar bowls and other crockery. The shape and colour add to each ware such a peculiarity that one can immediately distinguish it from others — "this is a gzhel".

Two artists — Valentin Rozanov and Alexander Pyodorov — are the authors of the prizes for this year. The work of Rozanov is a samovar and a kettle for the all-round winners and four flat vases (for women winners in individual events). Pyodorov suggested six vases for the best men in the individual events.

Apart from the paper awards the award winners will be also presented with various medals and souvenirs of the USSR Gymnastics Federation.

Every year a representative of the Japanese newspaper "Chunichi Shimbun" at the tournament presents his paper's prize to the best Soviet female all-rounder. This paper has for over a decade held in Nagoya a tournament of the gymnastics "elite" in which the USSR regularly participates.

V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga does not change its traditions, as it has put up its own souve-

nirs for the best foreign all-rounders.

Last year the magazine "World Gymnastics" published by the International Gymnastic Federation in Budapest selected among the females competing in our contest the most elegant and charming. We hope that this time, too, one of the participants will be awarded the magazine's prize.

The all-Union society of book-lovers has, for the first time this year, decided to present as a prize some books to several foreign participants.

We wrote in issue No. 22 that the event will be held in the Olimpiyskiy sports complex. We want to remind you that on the last day (March 31) the best in the individual events of the all-round competition will compete. The tournament organizers decided to hold this year as though two finals in the individual events — for the strongest in the Olimpiyskiy and for the less successful — in the Izmailovo gym. Thus a greater number of sportsmen than usual will be given the opportunity to show their level of mastery.

Like before, international seminars for coaches and judges will be held during the tournament.

Valery Kordemelidze, a formerly well-known gymnast, Merled Master of Sport of the USSR, judge, international category, was appointed the chief judge of the competition.



A scene from one of matches in the national ice-hockey championship between CAC and Moscow Dynamo. According to specialists, all their games in this season's championship were packed with action and gave fans the deserved pleasure.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

And still—CAC!

The CAC ice-hockey club has won its 28th and eighth consecutive national title. Yet never in recent years have they faced such a strong competition from other clubs, primarily silver medalists Moscow Dynamo, which placed only a point behind the champions.

And it is unknown how this marathon would have ended for CAC had Dynamo played the decisive games of the super finals of the three best teams in their strongest composition. Precisely in this period they missed, because of injuries, their leading forwards Semyonov and Leonov, and other key players played even though injured. Apparently, too, Dynamo was hampered by the burden of leadership unusual for them.

CAC, which throughout the championship legged behind, stabilized their play by the end of the championship and became champions literally five minutes before time in their final match, in which they beat Kiev Sokol 6-4. To compare: last year they won the title ahead of time and 28 points ahead of the then silver medalists Moscow Spartak.

The "resurgence" of Moscow Dynamo is primarily linked with the appointment of a new senior coach Yuri Moiseyev, who earlier assisted Viktor Tikhonov in CAC. Moiseyev managed to do the main thing — help his new charges overcome the psychological barrier of the invincibility of CAC. In the games between

them each team scored two goals and the rest two were drawn. Sokol from the capital of the Ukraine — Kiev — pleased their fans taking the bronze for the first time.

No sooner had the leading clubs settled their scores than national team coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurinov began a training session for the candidates to a national team for the world and European championships starting in Prague on April 17.

Alexander BUTERIN

Volleyball: victory with four rounds to go

Having lost not one match, the CAC men's volleyball club has become national champions with four rounds still to go.

Said their head coach Yuri Cherenkov:

The championship was a very difficult one. All the opponents struggled against us with inspiration, and the level of their play was of the highest class at that. In this situation our newcomers, those who won their first title, did well.

Interestingly, here in Leningrad, CAC regained the title for a second time. They first won it in 1970.

To my mind, the championship has uncovered a certain trend which cannot but worry us, coaches. This is about the youth who replenish the club. Perfectly prepared physically, they occasionally show bad techniques.

LIKE IN THE DAYS OF JACK LONDON

For the first time a woman — 28-year-old Libby Riddle — was a dog sled race held in Alaska for the last 13 years. In that popular races women compete together with men. The distance of 1,900 kilometres between the towns of Anchorage and Nuka Riddle, driving a dog team of 13, covered in 17 days 30 minutes and 17 seconds.

This is not a record time, but admittedly this was the most difficult race ever. Twice it was stopped because of blizzards. The organizers feared the dogs might lose their way and get lost in the snowy wilderness.

When Riddle finished at Nuka, of the 61 starters from Anchorage on February 20 there remained only 45.

The Cup Winners Cup semifinals are English: Everton, Moscow Dynamo, West German Bayern and Austria's Rapid.

The UEFA semifinals are Hungary's Videoton, Yugoslavia's Zlatibor, Italy's Inter and Spain's Real Madrid.

Vladimir McMILLIN

FOOTBALL DAY OF EUROPE

The return games of the quarter-finals of the European cups have been held on the football pitches of Europe.

Taking part were three Soviet clubs: two of them dropped out — Minsk Dynamo and Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr. Moscow Dynamo moved up into the semifinals of the Cup Winners Cup for the second time in their history.

Minsk Dynamo drew with Yugoslav Zlatibor 1-1 in the UEFA Cup but lost in the first game 0-2.

All was decided by the post-match penalties in the European Champions Cup game between Dnepr and French Bordeaux. Both games were drawn 1-1,

but the French were better at penalties.

Moscow Dynamo played Greek Larissa in Thessaloniki in the Cup Winners Cup. They won 1-0 to move up.

In the Champions Cup semifinals English Liverpool will meet Italy's Juventus and French Bordeaux will play Panathinaikos of Greece.

The Cup Winners Cup semifinals are English: Everton, Moscow Dynamo, West German Bayern and Austria's Rapid.

The UEFA semifinals are Hungary's Videoton, Yugoslavia's Zlatibor, Italy's Inter and Spain's Real Madrid.

Vladimir McMILLIN



A scene from the match between Moscow Dynamo and Greek Larissa: Valery Gazayev surging to the opponents' goal.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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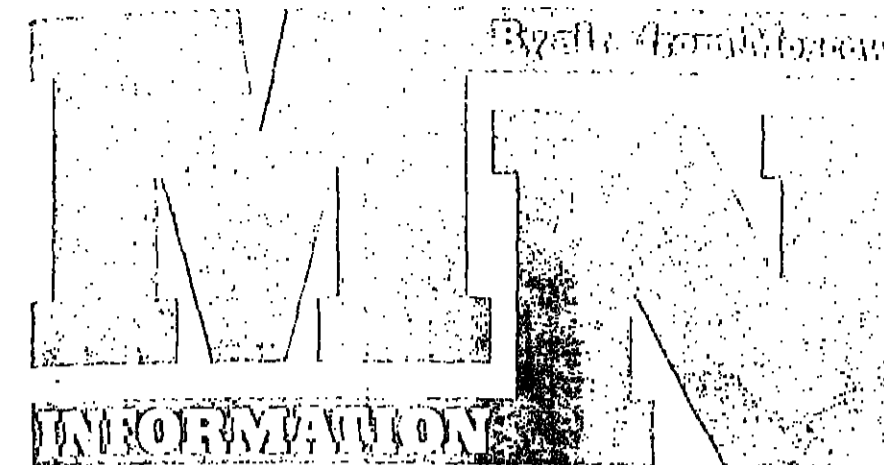


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Mikhail Gorbachov: nuclear age security is security for all

Progress at the Geneva negotiations and their outcome depend, above all, on whether the two sides will unswervingly adhere to all parts of the agreement reached on the subject and objectives of the negotiations. The Soviet Union, on its part, will do all that is necessary to have the given agreement implemented.

This was stated by Mikhail Gorbachov at a meeting with the Consultative Council for Disarmament.

We shall judge the intentions of the American side from its practical actions, stressed Gorbachov. It is necessary for each side to manifest goodwill, preparedness for reasonable compromise and, more important, to strictly observe the principles of equality and equal security.

We are resolutely against the negotiations being turned into a sort of smoke screen for further boosting of the arms race. That is why the Soviet Union has suggested a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the two sides and cessation of further deployment of missiles. In particular, we are convinced that a halt in further deployment of new American missiles in Europe and a simultaneous halt in building up Soviet measures of response would be conducive to solving the entire package of questions being discussed at Geneva.

In the nuclear age, noted

M. S. Gorbachov, the security of states cannot proceed from force or threat of force. It is possible as security for all. All this strengthens the conviction that with due efforts a turning point in the situation and a healthier international climate can be achieved.

Considering their might and influence the parties of the Socialist International can in various ways contribute to make the international situation healthier, effect a halt in the arms race and to save mankind from the nuclear catastrophes, said Mikhail Gorbachov. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on its part, is ready for active cooperation with all peace forces, including the parties within the Socialist International. This is our firm and unflinching course, and we shall consistently implement it in the future as well.

Kalvey Sore, Vice-President of the Socialist International, Chairman of the Consultative Council for Disarmament and Prime Minister of Finland, announced that after the Moscow meetings the Consultative Council would visit Washington for discussions with representatives of the American administration.

Hope was expressed that the Soviet Union, jointly with the United States, would make the necessary efforts not only to limit the arms race, but also to halt it.



Peace activists in Britain have set up another peace camp, this time at the American Air Force base at Molesworth (Cambridge). The peace campaigners are protesting against the fact that the US military facilities in Molesworth, like the base at Greenham Common, are gradually turning into a launching pad for American first-strike nuclear weapons.

FACTS and EVENTS

Cost of living continues to rise in Britain. It has been announced in London that electricity charges will go up by 4.3 per cent beginning with next month.

It has been announced by the head of the National Defense Agency of Japan, Koichi Kato, that since next year the Japanese Navy will take part in the annual Fleetex manoeuvres of the American Navy which are held all over the Pacific and some parts of the Indian Ocean.

TURN THE YEAR OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OVER FASCISM INTO THE YEAR OF VICTORY OVER THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR!

Peoples of the world, be on your guard! Stop the war before it breaks out!

This is stated in the final Declaration of the World Peace Council's Presidential Committee which recently met in session in Moscow. It was attended by some 400 delegates representing various political parties, trade unions, mass anti-war, liberation and solidarity movements, public working class, women's, youth and religious organizations from 85 countries as well as many international organizations. Among the delegates were the World Peace Council's President Romesh Chandra, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation Frida Brown, Soviet Academician Yevgeny Velikhov and Yevgeny Primakov, General Secretary of the African National Congress Alfred Nzo, General Secretary of the International League for Peace and Freedom Edith Ballantyne and many other outstanding figures.

Fighting against war, the Declaration stresses, requires that the world movement for peace, security and disarmament unite with the struggle of the peoples in the developing countries for their rights, for the liquidation of the heavy legacy of colonialism, for just and equitable international economic relations. The continuing arms race prevents the urgent problems of development from being solved and hunger eliminated. The hardships of peoples subjected to imperialist oppression are the responsibility of selfsame forces that are making the world more volatile and whipping up the arms race.

Peace is indivisible. So also is our joint struggle for an end to the nuclear threat, international solidarity and for national liberation.

A special plenary meeting was devoted to preventing the arms race from spilling to outer space. In their address the delegates sharply condemned plans to militarize outer space. They pointed out the major importance of the Soviet-American negotiations now under way in Geneva, stressing that the negotiations could be torpedoed through US

(Continued on page 2)

PRESS CONFERENCE BY DANIEL ORTEGA

Managua. The developed relations of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua were again underlined during recent Soviet-Nicaraguan talks in Moscow, declared Daniel Ortega, President of Nicaragua. Speaking at a press conference after his return home, he said that during his meeting with the Soviet leaders prospects for a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in Central America were discussed.

Daniel Ortega said that during his visit to Brazil, where he participated in activities marking the handing-over of presidential power, Nicaragua's delegation was warmly received by the people of Brazil and the foreign delegations which attended the occasion.

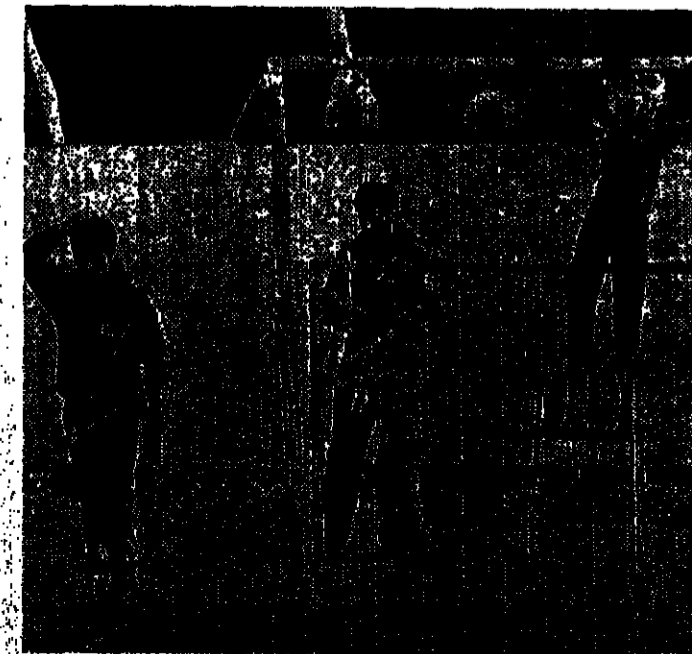
'MOSCOW NEWS'-85: tournament of hopes, experiments

The tournament "Moscow News"-85 opens the season of the first year of the new Olympic four-year period, stated President of the International Gymnastics Federation Yuri Titov at a meeting in the paper's editorial office. He leads the Department of Gymnastics of the USSR Sports Committee. The fact that in Moscow gymnasts will compete from over 30 nations testifies primarily to the fact that the sports circles of many countries want unity, preservation of Olympic principles.

At the forthcoming competition, he said, we, along with traditional judging, will parallelly hold a number of experiments in the area of judging: on some apparatuses the number of judges on the bridge will be increased, one apparatus will be served by two judges, which will give marks for technique and aesthetic impression of the exercises. Later we will discuss this experience at the International Gymnastics Federation. The competition among women will be held under new judging rules. For their better assimilation, formulation of a single approach to their interpretation, a seminar-instruction will be organized during the days of the competition. Giving so much attention to judging, we proceed from the fact that the progress in gymnastics depends a lot on judging.

The judge should not only assess sportsmen by merit today but also see elements of the future, encourage them for their performance, Titov stressed.

(Continued on page 3)



A training session of the Chinese team preparing for the tournament. Photo by Boris Koutinon

Round the Soviet Union

● BECAUSE OF A LOW LEVEL OF WATER IN THE LENA RIVER NAVIGATION ENDED LAST YEAR VERY EARLY AND MUCH OF THE FUEL AND GOODS DESTINED FOR YAKUTIA COULD NOT BE DELIVERED. In this situation use is being made of powerful AN-12 and IL-76 planes which take off from Ust-Kut and Bratsk ferrying goods to the north of Yakutia.

● AFTER A LONG ARCTIC NIGHT THE FIRST PLANE LANDED AT THE DRIFTING POLAR EXPLORATION STATION, NORTH POLE-26. The flight marks the beginning of an air expedition, North-37, under which shift personnel will be conveyed to and from floating polar observatories. The North Pole-26 station is drifting in the area of the so-called pole of relative inaccessibility. Its fellower, the North Pole-37, moves along a complicated route towards the geographical North Pole.

● EXPLOSIONS TO PREVENT AVALANCHES ARE HEARD OF INCREASINGLY OFTEN IN THE ZAILIISKY ALATAU MOUNTAINS. More than two metres of snow cover the slopes after especially heavy snowfalls. Snow metering stations responsible for safety from avalanches are all on their guard. They have all the necessary equipment, helicopters and snowcats buried at their disposal.

● THE MINSK TRACTOR MAKING FACTORY HAS BEGUN TO PRODUCE THE MTZ-100 TRACTOR, the first of a new generation of high-performance agricultural machines.

EXTRA-MURAL ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN



At a ballroom dance club. ● Members of a vocal group.



● The ancient edifice on the bank of the Daugava.

Above are stills from the life of children in Riga, capital of Latvia. Like children in other parts of the USSR they can, if they wish so, become actors, singers, dancers and artists after school lessons. That is why there are houses of Young Pioneers and schoolchildren in all small and big cities.

By tradition the cities place their best buildings at the disposal of children for their extra-mural activities. And not only new buildings: quite often mansions which formerly belonged to the richest families and even whole castles serve as Houses of Young Pioneers. The City House of the young citizens of Riga is situated exactly in such a castle — the ancient edifice on the banks of the Daugava River.

More than 4,000 children from the age of 13 to 16 find favourable occupations here. In the Riga choir the tradition of choral singing, characteristic of all the Baltic peoples is passed on to the children. In the folk group (winners of several All-Union competitions) are children who like to dance as their grandmothers and grandfathers did. Those who prefer modern rhythms choose corresponding circles. The House has its theatre, art studio, applied art and technical clubs, a recreation studio — all in all 130 interesting activities for the children.

The younger brother of Ekibastuz

Experts of a geological prospecting expedition have discovered layers of yet another fuel store not far from the giant open-cast coal mines of Ekibastuz, east of the country.

Intensive survey is now going on at the place to determine the exact outlines of the discovered deposit. This will give an idea about fuel coal reserves and methods of extraction.

But one thing is certain: as to its qualities the local coal is much better than that of Ekibastuz.

For Northern routes

New buses are being built at the Neftekamsk tipper and plant in Bashkiria to serve the pioneers of the Extreme North.

The first consignment of the buses has been dispatched to oilmen in the Tyumen region (Western Siberia). The new proof version of the comfortable saloon, mounted on the chassis of a cross-country vehicle, seats 20 passengers. Stable temperatures in the bus are maintained by double glazing of windows and two self-contained heating systems. The machine has made a good show during tests in conditions of the Urals and the Extreme North: the drivers noted its high service properties, reliability and cross-country ability.

Combine-explorer

A mechanized tunneling complex of a new series has started working on the construction of the second line of the Minsk Metro (Byelorussia). It is one and a half times more productive than its predecessor and — more important — completely eliminates manual labour in tunneling.

Powerful mechanisms work at the tunnel, and load it into conveyor trucks. They also install iron tubings. Complete safety is guaranteed in all operations by construction of the new complex reminds of the roller coaster. It is capable of working on soils most diverse in composition.

At the moment more attention is devoted to natural gas: the production cost of which is twice as less as oil. In Western Siberia only all is set for the exploitation of gas fields the deposits of which amount to dozens of trillions of cubic metres.

laws, facts, their analysis and comparison. In the second year students learn microprocessor-based control. The next important discipline for the engineer is organization of experiment.

Computer education completes in the principal department. Here account is taken of concrete tasks which graduates would have to face. During these years electronic computers are extensively used in new line and annual papers.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO LIVE TO BE 150 How do we build up health? Is it possible to live without falling ill and preserve creative activity until a very old age? These questions will be dealt with by a very old age? These questions will be dealt with by a very old age? These questions will be dealt with by a very old age?

Juvenology is a medical science dealing with the prevention of ageing, writes Yevgeny Krasovskiy, doctor of Sciences (Medicine), in the ROYALTY KULTURA paper. Its task is the formation of a person, capable, in favourable social conditions, of fulfilling his physical, moral and intellectual potential and latent powers of the organism (to feel youthful throughout his life, which must be maximally long and fruitful).

Juvenology is a merger of various sciences: biology, physiology, gerontology, psychology, hygiene, etc. The problem of a healthy way of life requires a complex, holistic approach.

Now the average life expectancy in the economically developed nations is somewhat over 70. According to gerontologists, it would be hardly possible to extend the lifespan by only raising the level of medical protection and social progress. Consequently, attention at the present stage should be given to the methods of uncovering the latent powers of the organism. They, as life shows, are so tremendous that when fully tapped it would be possible to live to 150, and not simply to exist, but to be an active member of society, the paper points out.

Our institute, he writes, was the first higher technical school in the country to introduce the study of electronic computers. From the very first days students begin to study programming. And they spend the greater part of their time on practicals. The knowledge and habits they acquire are consolidated by solving suggested tasks during the study of fundamental and general technical disciplines. Dialogue with computers soon becomes customary for them. Freedom from routine computations enables young people to concentrate on the main thing: proper assimilation of scientific

information. An article in the newspaper GOLOS UKRAINY tells about plans for the development and technical re-tooling of the ferrous metallurgy. A decision specially taken on this question by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, envisages

Places to visit



Library of rare manuscripts

About 30,000 rare Islamic books and more than 2,500 ancient manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Uzbek are kept in the library of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, which is situated in the capital of Uzbekistan. In its stocks is a valuable collection of Korans, among them one written in Bukhara early in the 13th century. Its interlinear translation into Persian has also been preserved. According to experts this is the oldest translation of Koran from Arabic into another language.

The library has a photo-copy of Osman's well-known Koran which is more than 1,200 years old. Until the end of the 19th century it was in Samarkand. Officials took this relic to the tsar's library. After the 1917 socialist revolution, by a decree of Soviet power, signed by Lenin, the Koran of Osman was returned to Muslims.

Apart from religious manuscripts and books the library of the Muslim Board has the originals of works by outstanding scholars and poets of the Orient — Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Jami, Nizami, Ulugh Beg, and Bihruddin.

● Entrance to the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

SEMINAR DEDICATED TO GREAT VICTORY

A seminar "40th Anniversary of the Great Victory" was recently sponsored by TASS. Taking part were journalists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The participants went to Moscow, Volgograd, and Leningrad and had talks with those who routed Hitlerite fascism in 1945. Arranged were lectures on the lessons of WW II and visits to former battlefields outside Moscow, and to the Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces. They laid flowers by the Eternal Flame in Fallen Fighters Square in Volgograd, stood in silence before the monument to heroic defenders of Leningrad and to Mother-Homeland at the Piskaryovskoye Cemetery. In Volgograd they were welcomed by workers of the Volgograd Tractor Works.

Lithuanian specialists suggest that air pollution should be removed by means of an artificial rain falling after the treatment of the clouds with special chemical agents. They have carried out hundreds of such experiments in the clouds by using meteorological rockets. They are also solving such problems as economic modelling and long-term forecasting of cloud pollution, studying the mechanism of self-purification of the atmosphere and designing methods for measuring concentrations of various substances in the air. The research is being performed by means of an instrument which allows to monitor from the ground the purity of the air above the cities. A movable installation establishes the composition and concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere from any source of pollution practically instantly. The information thus obtained is used in distribution of transport streams and reconstruction of the city roads.

Despite the rapid growth in industries and road vehicles, a considerable decrease in air pollution has been registered in Soviet Lithuania.

However, his grave is in the small village of Kovalevka. A landlady who once owned Kovalevka wished to pay her homage to the grave of the great British at Kovalevka. So the body of Howard was secretly unearthed and delivered from Kherson to Kovalevka, where he was reburied at an island amidst a pond. The grave survived to these days.

The local school has a commemorative corner with the documents highlighting the life of John Howard.

Like Polykrates' ring

There is a beautiful legend told by the Ancient Greek historian Herodotus about how once Polykrates threw a ring into the sea. The fisherman who caught the ring brought it to Polykrates. Thus, the ring was returned to the tyrant of the island of Samos.

History, it is said, repeats itself. That this is definitely so can be seen from the story of the shipwrecked chronometer, like the Polykrates' Ring. What was the surprise of the unlucky one who he was handed back his watch after his name had been engraved on the engraving of the Polykrates' Ring? It was a "gift" from a fisherman.

It happened like this: on a Sunday there were many anglers on the artificial sea. One of them caught a large two-kilogramme pike. It was here, on the bank, that the anglers decided to prepare fish soup. They discovered the watch when they gutted the pike.

The ocean-going vessel set off from Kaliningrad (northwestern USSR), but two sparrows didn't even bother to leave the ship. Soon they became the crew's pets, but found it rather dangerous to sail to the destination and disembarked at the sight of a paradise island in the Pacific.

INFORMATION No. 24, 1985

VIEWPOINT

Soviet theatre of the eighties

Natalya KUROVA

The International Theatre Day — an annual holiday marked on March 27 — will be celebrated for the 24th time this year by actors, directors, singers, scenery and other theatrical workers and, of course, spectators. Every year in this country 124 million spectators attend some 200,000 performances at 620 professional theatres.

But the audience preferences are exacting — people constantly make new demands, urge on searching for new ideas either in the choice of the repertoire, in production, business, stage language or in acting.

What is particular about today's Soviet theatre?

A "new tide" of dramatists has appeared in theatrical art, i.e., authors who emerged five or seven years ago and managed to win the hearts of actors and spectators. These are Vladimir Aron, Alexander Galin, Alexei Kazantsev, Sergei Kozlovkin, Alexander Chervinsky and Alexei Dvuretsky whose plays generate discussion on burning issues of today. They listen attentively to what is going on in the country and keep an eye on the most important happenings.

Directors in their forties show their worth today. It is about this age, to my mind, that we can speak as the age of human and creative maturity, the things so necessary for the profession of director. Many productions of "new" directors have become notable events of Moscow's current theatrical season: take, for example, Lev Dodin's production, at the Moscow Art Theatre of a very subtle novel by Saltykov-Shchedrin "The Golovlyov Family" and Kama Glinka's staging of "Hedda Gabler" by Ibsen at the Moscow Soviet Theatre, or "The Blonde" by Volodina on the small stage of the Mayakovskiy Theatre...

This year the world theatre public celebrated the 125th birth anniversary of the Russian writer Anton Chekhov, whose plays are successfully staged at foreign theatres. Every director considers the staging of Chekhov's plays a difficult task: every actor dreams of playing at least one of the Chekhovian heroes during his acting career. There is no theatre in the USSR that has a repertoire without any of Chekhov's plays. Recently the Moscow Art Theatre which loomed the name of the great dramatist across the world, premiered the play "Uncle Vanya" — directed by the theatre's art director Oleg Yefremov.

This year is special for the Soviet people: it will see the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. Alongside writers and composers, poets and film makers, Soviet theatre workers are also preparing to mark the jubilee. Works of war veteran writers Vasil Bykov, Vyacheslav Kononov, Yuri Bondarev, and Boris Vasiliev will soon have their first night performances on the stages of our theatres.

Faith, humanism and progress — these noble goals are pursued by progressive theatrical art which is powerful enough to bring people together and unite them, and to educate, stimulate, and guide stage reformers.

Science and technology

MYSTERIOUS ENCOUNTER IN MARINE ABYSS

Soviet hydronauts who conducted research into the waters of the Black Sea on board "Benitos-300" (an underwater vehicle) at a depth of one hundred metres, discovered a large silvery creature, reminiscent of a huge snake, which had swum to their porthole. They failed to determine whether this was a big fish or a creature unknown to science. When the explorers attempted to photograph the underwater "monster" it dashingly dived into the depths.

"Benitos-300" from which the large marine animal was spotted is an underwater self-propelled laboratory which can stay under water for a long period without surfacing. The main task of "Benitos" is to study stocks of fishes, their locations and behaviour, and to make scientific recommendations on the quantity of catch. The ship is equipped with various scientific apparatuses, including a system for studying sea sounds and recording the "voices" of different marine animals. "Benitos" has a crew of twelve, five of them scientists.

PAINTS FROM PINE-NEEDLES

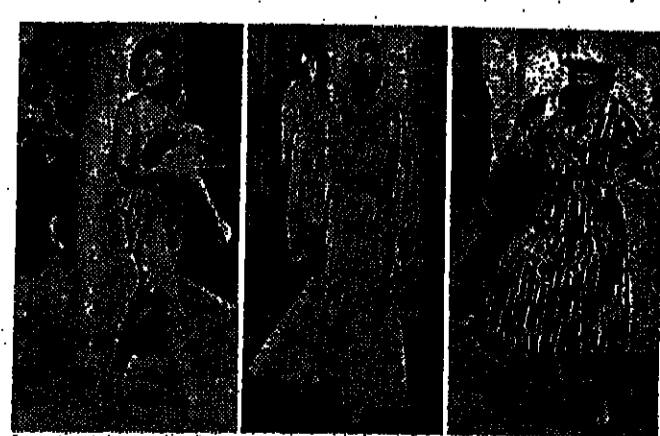
A technology developed by scientists in Lvov University (Western Ukraine) helps reduce the consumption of vegetable oils in the production of paints. They have suggested a cheaper and more abundant substitute — thallium oil obtained from the waste of processed wood — pine-needles and bark.

The new oil has proved its worth and is even better than foodstuffs in some technical factors. For example, a surface covered with such paint dries more quickly. Its durability and stability open up the opportunity to use it for finishing work on a large scale.

PROBE FOR SOIL EVALUATION

A small probe designed at the Central Asian Research Institute of Irrigation, has replaced a whole laboratory. At a depth of one metre the instrument determines the temperature, concentration of salts and moisture content of the soil in calculated minutes.

The novelty (not very weighty) is an indispensable helpmate of land farmers. It enables the soil to be diagnosed directly on the field and the appropriate norms of water sprinkling. It also ensures accurate determination of sowing time and other agrotechnical measures.



The Central House of Fashions in Moscow has prepared for the spring-summer season a collection of garments called "Pencil". ● Some pieces from the new collection. Photos by Yevgeny Mal'tsev.

40th Anniversary

PROFILES

SVYATOSLAV RICHTER



A few days ago, Svyatoslav Richter celebrated his 70th birthday. It is no secret that this pianist is today recognized as one of the most famous figures in the modern musical world. "The Richter phenomenon" is a phrase coined long ago by critics both in this country and abroad. What does this mean?

One could begin to explain by saying that the pianist possesses a splendid mastery which is practically perfect in all the "artistic" piano technique. He performs the most complicated pieces with charming ease. Simultaneously — and this can not but be winning — the pianist's play is marked by immaculate precision, purity and perfect interpretation.

However, this is not merely a matter of technique. One can not but pay attention to Richter's concert repertoire. He is not one of those performers who prefer to keep to a customary and costly "mastered" circle of the same composers.

I am an "omnivorous creature", he said in one of his rare interviews. I like much, and I never abandon the desire of making the audience know my preferences. His repertoire, which are kaleidoscopically diverse, embrace almost the entire piano music in all its richness of style and directions: ancient art, Viennese classics, West European romanticism, French Impressionism, the Russian music of the 19th and 20th centuries, and both Soviet and foreign modern pieces. Let us note that no one has so far succeeded in deciding in what Richter, as an interpreter, is more convincing — in playing Bach or Shostakovich, Beethoven or Debussy, Schubert or Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky or Scriabin.

That is probably why one of Richter's creative rules is an unwaveringly observed artistic objectivity. There isn't the slightest arbitrariness, no "inventions of his own", no emphasizing of his own ego. In

nearly every piece he takes up one can feel the appearance of its author, the creator of the music, which is enchanting with his striking verisimilitude, and almost portrait-like authenticity.

At the same time very few of the pianist's colleagues have such tangible spiritual element in music-making. This, it may be said, saturates Richter's art: his play taken in, at times, as a sort of psychologically condensed "theatrical action". Hence the hypnotic effect of his play. Listening to Richter, and seeing him at the piano, one sometimes loses the feeling of physical reality of the "manipulations" of a pianist at the keyboard. All that is strictly external in the performance is disappearing somewhere. The pianist on the stage seems to be peering intently and closely into the very depths of music, and, together with him, the audience.

So, Richter is seventy. Still he is hard at work. Let us look at his latest programme, which includes the works by Haydn, Schubert, Brahms, Debussy, Rachmaninov, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Shostakovich and Hindemith. Much is played by the pianist for the first time. Richter took part in the festival of Shostakovich music in the Federal Republic of Germany, and appeared as an initiator of the "December Recitals" in Moscow — a most interesting artistic event which, thanks to him has become a tradition. In other words, he is still energetic and active both at the piano and to his creative plans, conceptions and beginnings.

Gennady TSYPIN

'The Humpbacked Horse' is liked

In Hanoi...

The Russian "Humpbacked Horse" is welcomed with delight in Hanoi. The play was produced at the Hanoi city theatre jointly by the Vietnamese "Youth" theatre and the Leningrad Children's Theatre.

Our theatre is still very young, said the "Youth" theatre's chief director Fan Thi Thuan. But we have established fairly close links with the Leningrad Children's Theatre. As indicated by the reaction of audiences and critics the first and most useful experience gained through co-

operation resulted in the production of the "Humpbacked Horse". We did not select this fairy tale accidentally: unobtrusively, and with humour, it teaches kindness and mutual assistance, satirizes stupidity and perfidy. I am sure that this cooperation, with its successful start, will continue to expand. We plan to produce in Leningrad a play based on a Vietnamese fairy tale, he said.

...and Rome

In Rome critics call the ballet "The Humpbacked Horse" a small

miracle of vivacity and good taste. It was staged at the Rome Opera.

That was how "L'Unita" critic Erasmo Valente characterized the Rome ballet produced by Soviet choreographer Dmitry Bryantsev. He called Bryantsev a "real magician", adding that the Italian public admired the ballet directed by distinguished Soviet ballerina Maya Plisetskaya and highly valued the art of the dancers. He also commented the beautiful scenery and costumes made by Marina Sokolova.



A scene from the ballet "L'Unita" based on music by Brahms.

Stuttgart
ballet
company
in Moscow

One of the most well-known choreographic collectives of Europe — the Stuttgart ballet company — is again in Moscow. Their performances opened on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre with the production, "King of the Shrew" by Bolz. They will also mount Tchaikovsky's "Onegin" and one-act ballets to music by

classical composers and modern authors. They first came to Moscow in 1972 and had tremendous success under the direction of renowned choreographer, D. Cranko. He staged many plays which brought the collective international recognition. Among the best works are those by Russian and Soviet musical classics. Remarkably,

People's Artist of the USSR, Olga Lepeshinskaya, has maintained close cooperation with the company for four years, conducting classes and rehearsals for them. The current meeting with the troupe opened for Soviet dance lovers names of talented performers — masters of the renowned company. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

Saved masterpieces

"World Art Treasures Saved for Mankind" is the title of an exhibition now open in Berlin's Altes Museum. It is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Soviet peoples' Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism. The exhibition expresses tribute and gratitude to the Red Army and the Soviet people who upon instructions from the Soviet Government made energetic efforts to save art treasures of the Dresden Gallery and Berlin museums, as well as works of art from Potsdam, Dessau, Leipzig and other cities.

Paintings by Cranach, Dürer, Velázquez, Murillo, Rembrandt, Veronese, Watteau, Rubens, Tiziano, Holbein, Bruegel and Botticelli attract enchanted visitors for hours. Many of these canvases could have been lost

forever to mankind. Thanks to the genuine humane attitude of Soviet soldiers and work of Soviet restorers, we can now enjoy the works of great masters.

FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. More than 15,000 from 22 countries, including the Soviet Union, will be invited to the International Festival Vienna-85, which commences on March 25 in the Austrian capital and concludes on April 4.

Book fair. Soviet students enjoyed well deserved interest of visitors at the International Book Fair recently held in Bonn. Among others were published dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. This 17th fair gathered nearly one thousand visitors from thirty-nine countries.

NEW PRODUCTION OF PROKOFIEV'S OPERA

The Bolshoi Theatre has shown the new production of Sergei Prokofiev's opera "A Story About a Real Man". The production is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory.

"The Story About a Real Man" by Boris Polovoy was written one year after the end of the war. Soon after Prokofiev created his musical story about the unprecedented courage of the Soviet people. It shows genuine spiritual values and the sources of the moral strength of those who withstood and won the Great Patriotic War.

The opera appeared on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre twenty-five years ago. The new production is more comprehensive. It includes parts from the heroic and patriotic cantata by Prokofiev, "Alexander Nevsky". The opera has been enriched with powerful choruses.

The main role of Alexei is sung by Alexander Voroshilo. I got down to this part with awe, said Voroshilo. It is the story of a specific man, whom one can only admire. It was neces-

sary to convey his unusual character in the language of music and singing. Let the audience judge how well we have succeeded in this.



● A scene from the opera "A Story About a Real Man" by Sergei Prokofiev. In the foreground — Yelena Shkolnikova, in the background — Alexander Voroshilo.

WHAT'S ON!

March 26-29

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 27—Shchedrin, "Anna Karolina" (ballet); 28—Mussorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera); 29—Prokofiev, "Ivan Grozny" (ballet).
Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 27 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 27 (eve)—Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (opera); 28 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 28 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet); 29 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 29 (eve)—Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.) 26—Lohar, "The Merry Widow"; 27—Suppe, "Die schone Galatea"; 29—Fellman, "Let the Guller Play".

FILMS

The Chelyuskin (Leningrad Studio, USSR).
About the heroic expedition led by G. Schmidt which 49 years ago tried to sail along

the Great Northern Sea Route from Murmansk to Yakutsk through one of the most dangerous straits in the world. Cinema: "Ural" (10 Ushakov St.), Metro Shevchovskaya. Week of Argentine film. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 St. movichka St.), Metro Riksova, Imeni Lenina, "Zapiski Moskvoretskaya", Bolshoi, Metro Ploshchad Nigolai.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Arts of the Peoples (12a, Savvovskaya St.) An exhibition "Treasures of Adipheya Mounds", the territory of Adipheya in the Caucasus Region in the Caucasus displays rare items, which are 5 thousand years old. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: "Arts".
State Picture Gallery (Krymskaya St.) Exhibition of 8th exhibition of works of artists from all Union Republics, 1st floor, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: "Krymskaya".

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY
Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 27 and 28 — International friendly meetings. USSR national vs. CDR national. 6.45 p.m. (both days).

BUSINESS

Incentives for a fruitful dialogue

Specialization, high quality, customized approach — all this has won a good reputation for Austrian businessmen. In addition to orders for raw materials and manufactured goods, and offers of an ever wider range of export goods, they increasingly approach Soviet organizations for scientific and technical cooperation. A remarkable fact: the ships built for the Soviet Union by the Korneburg shipyards (all in all some 150 ships) have engines, pumps, electric generators, radars and navigation instruments made in the USSR.

The Soviet Union supplies Austria eight per cent of its natural gas requirement. Since 1962 Austria has purchased almost 33,000 million cubic metres of gas. Over the past decade there has been a threefold increase in the deliveries of engineering goods from the Soviet Union. Soviet cars and me-

chanical machine tools sell well in Austria. The range of Austrian exports widens. One can not but note Austria's increasing interest in technology exchange and licensing. This is a positive factor encouraging fruitful dialogue between our states.

As was noted at the end of the last year by the Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Fred Sinowatz, in a special appendix to the Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information, "we have found in the Soviet Union a reliable and sensitive partner, and I think Austria, too, can count on a similar assessment by the Soviet Union". Figures consolidate this authoritative opinion. The volume of trade turnover between the two countries makes up at the present time nearly 1,500 million roubles a year.

Vladimir MEKHEYEV

Indian economist assesses links

Multifaceted cooperation with the USSR has helped my country consolidate its economic independence and set up leading national industries, said Madhuri Singh, a noted Indian economist. The present appreciable level of the Indian economy is, in many respects, the result of all-round support rendered by the USSR to the country during its trial years. With Soviet assistance over 80 projects are either completed or being built in India, producing 40 per cent of India's steel, 60 per cent of metallurgical equipment and over 55 per cent of heavy electrical engineering items. Trade between the two countries continues to grow.

Contacts and contracts

● In Moscow, as a result of the negotiations between the government delegations of the USSR and Yugoslavia, an agreement has been signed on mutual deliveries of ships and ship equipment in 1986-90.

● An agreement has been signed between the Soviet Union and Venezuela envisaging further expansion of mutually beneficial trade links. Its signing, said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Simón Alberto Consuegra, has coincided with a remarkable date in the history of the bilateral links — the 40th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between the USSR and Venezuela.

Popularity of Lada cars

Today, every fourteenth touring car on the roads of Finland is of Soviet manufacture. Only in 1984, the mixed Soviet-Finnish firm, Konele, sold nearly 11,500 Soviet road vehicles, which is 12 per cent more in comparison with the previous year. In the main, these are various modifications of the Lada car. Apart from this, the local market receives Moskvich and Niva cars, as well as KamAZ lorries.

In the 30 years of its activities, the firm Konele has become a major automobile enterprise in Finland. Over the past few years, Konele has been giving much of its attention to the development of production co-

operation with Finnish firms in a whole range of technical projects. This concerns both accessories, and manufacture of qualitatively new special vehicles on the basis of the chassis of Soviet lorries and cars. As of today, more than thirty types of such special machines have been created.

For the purpose of development of the production cooperation in the motor manufacture, a Finnish-Soviet group was recently formed within the framework of the mixed intergovernmental commission on trade in machines and equipment between Finland and the Soviet Union.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN PARTNERSHIP

For more than fifteen years, Nigeria, the biggest state in Tropical Africa, has been one of the main African trade and economic partners of the Soviet Union. Over this period, two systems of oil product pipelines of more than nine hundred kilometres have been laid with Soviet economic and technical assist-

ance. A centre for training oil workers has also been built. Currently under construction in Alcockuta are a metallurgical factory and centres for training metallurgists and builders.

In 1971 prospecting for iron ore suitable for metallurgical process, coking coal and other mi-

There is much to write about

In the word "ballet" evokes the image of Russia, says British ballet critic Brian L. Taylor, who led a tourist group of ballet lovers to Moscow. Under the sponsorship of Intourist, which has a special department teaching physiology of men as applied to sportsmen and dancers. They met their Moscow colleagues. In a word, each of our group found a host of interesting things, and so there is much for us to write home about.



Brian L. Taylor.

The visit is always like a holiday for me. We meet leading masters of ballet. This time, at the invitation of the dean of the ballet faculty, Yevgeny Yulkin, we visited the Theatrical Institute. Yevgeny, a noted teacher, performed in the Bolshoi in his time. I was especially pleased to meet him because in the 50's he taught in Britain and knows well the English school of dance.

Every evening we went to the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. We were lucky to see "Spartacus" at the Bolshoi. A wonderful play it

was! We admired everything — from the techniques of performance to the work of costume and

Intourist news

scenery designers. We also saw the Bakhrushin Theatrical Museum.

Our group also included doctors from the University of Birmingham, which has a special department teaching physiology of men as applied to sportsmen and dancers. They met their Moscow colleagues. In a word, each of our group found a host of interesting things, and so there is much for us to write home about.

Translated by Yelena KHANGA

Ingersoll-Rand promotes Centacs

The American firm Ingersoll-Rand held a symposium in Moscow to acquaint Soviet specialists with the Centac type compressor.

Says the firm's Moscow representative Antonio Cicchi: Our firm has been manufacturing compressors since 1912. The new generation of air compres-

sors of the Centac type are less than 20 years old. The firm has produced and sold worldwide over 4,500 Centacs. Many of them work in socialist countries, and three in the USSR (in Kazan and Togliatti). At present the firm is negotiating further sales with several Soviet organizations.

Soviet stamps in Switzerland

Ten collections sponsored by the All-Union Stamp Collecting Society can now be seen in Lugano at an international exhibition of Olympic philately arranged by the International Olympic Philately Federation.

Philately

The Soviet collections tell about the history of Olympic movement, its role in promoting friendship, the successes achieved by Soviet Olympians and the development of sports in the USSR.